

Weather.
Fair; cooler tonight and tomorrow.

LEADER MURPHY PRIMARY ISSUE

Great Public Interest in Today's Gotham Election.

MANY BITTER CONTESTS

Mayor McClellan Waging Battle Against the Boss.

MUST BE REGISTERED TO VOTE

Tammany Divided in Big Fight—No Fears of Any Serious Troubles.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The future of Charles F. Murphy as leader of Tammany hinges on the result of the primary election to be held from 2 o'clock this afternoon till 9 o'clock tonight. This contest really the one issue of great public interest in the election, because many of the contests are personal and local. On the republican side there is no general factional fight, and the primary of that party has attracted little attention.

Leader Murphy and his lieutenants have charged that the police are antagonists to them in this primary, and they have had many men sworn in as deputy sheriffs to serve at the polling places. The Tammany law committee has complained bitterly of the action of the board of elections in delaying the appointment of democratic election officers, and then transferring inspectors from one district to another.

Mayor McClellan is supposed to be in control of both the police department and the board of elections. That may have been the real cause of the complaints. Police Commissioner Bingham says that he expects some trouble in a few districts, but has detailed plenty of extra policemen, with instructions to preserve order and arrest every man who starts a fight.

Under all the general transfer of inspectors, the swearing in of special deputy sheriffs, the accusations and counter-accusations, the Tammany politicians are trying to calm. The threats and the roar-back are no more and no worse than they have been in other years, when primaries were held without bloodshed. As a matter of fact, no experienced politician familiar with the real situation expects any serious trouble. The talk is pure bluff put forth for a purpose.

Only Registered Voters

Enrolled democrats and republicans alone can vote at a primary election. Much loud talk of fighting, bloodshed and intimidation will have one effect. It will cause a few peace-loving, quiet, enrolled voters, men who seek no political favors, to remain at home and vote during the afternoon.

The Tammany contests of today are divided into two classes, one where Leader Murphy has directed the fight to defeat the other where friends of the mayor are fighting. Contests of the first class center in the sixteenth and twentieth assembly districts, where Leaders Lantry and Murphy are opposed to each other and oppose the leadership of Murphy.

The storm center of the contests of the second class is in the twenty-first district, where there is a hard fight by McClellan followers to defeat Thomas F. McAvoy, who is chairman of the Tammany executive committee.

Predicted Storms in Years.

Predictions were rife among politicians that today's legislative primary election would be the stormiest in recent years, owing to feeling among the democrats. Whether these forecasts will be verified remains to be seen. Preparations for emergencies were made by the police and the sheriff's office, the board of elections and the district attorney's office and by democratic district leaders, most of whom are Tammany men.

There is much bitterness between the followers of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany head, and followers of Mayor McClellan, which has cropped out in minor disturbances. Struggles for Tammany Hall's supremacy will take place in seven districts of the thirty-five assembly districts in Manhattan and the Bronx and on Staten Island. Republican leadership is involved in the primaries in six districts in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn.

A Riotous Disturbance.

Two men, one of them a policeman, were hurt in a riotous disturbance in West 57th street just before the polls for the democratic primaries opened this afternoon. In this district there is a hot contest for the Tammany leadership. How the trouble started is not known, but suddenly a street-crowd developed into a free-for-all fight.

Several shots were fired, a great crowd gathered and for a time the police were unable to restore order. One policeman and the other injured man both had scalp wounds and were taken to a hospital.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS.

Annual Convention Opened at Atlantic City Today—Three Sections.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., September 24.—The three sections of the American Bankers' Association, those dealing with trust companies, savings banks and clearing houses, met here today in annual convention. The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, in which the sections will participate, will begin tomorrow and continue until this afternoon. The savings fund section was called to order by G. Byron Latimer of New York. The reading of the reports of the various sections followed, and the attention was drawn by various members. William H. Hart of New York, the secretary of the section, addressed the meeting and announced the laws for savings banks in the various States.

T. L. Lalkin, treasurer of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, Worcester, Mass., spoke on the question of life insurance in savings banks.

A paper by L. Leroy Harwood of New London, Conn., was to have read. He was not present, but the paper he had prepared on the subject was read by another member of the section.

THE ALTON IMMUNE

From Further Prosecution in Rebate Cases.

ACTION BY JUDGE LANDIS

In the United States District Court at Chicago Today.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY DEFINED

Attorney General Bonaparte's Letter Read—Exhaustive Presentation of the Matter to Attorney Sims.

CHICAGO, September 24.—It was decided today by Judge Landis, in the United States district court, that the Chicago and Alton railway shall not be further prosecuted for its connection with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in the granting of rebates between Whiting, Ind., and East St. Louis, Ill.

It was claimed by Attorney General Bonaparte, whose letter was read to the court by District Attorney Sims, that Mr. Morrison, the predecessor of Mr. Sims in office, had promised immunity to the Alton road, provided it assisted in good faith in the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company.

The Attorney General, therefore, claimed that it was the duty of the government to see that no further steps toward the punishment of the railroad for its part in the granting of the rebates be taken. The Attorney General asked that the grand jury which had been summoned at the instance of Judge Landis to investigate the Alton railroad, be discharged, and that the matter be allowed to drop, as far as the Chicago and Alton was concerned.

Judge Landis declined to discharge the grand jury, instructed its members that they had no further duty to perform in connection with the Chicago and Alton railroad. The court then called attention to a statement recently issued by President Morcott of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in which it was claimed that if the Standard Oil Company was guilty of receiving rebates no other manufacturer was innocent. The court directed the jury to investigate the conduct of other manufacturers and direct the return of a subpoena to be issued to President Morcott.

Bonaparte's Lengthy Letter.

The letter of Attorney General Bonaparte which was read in court today was as follows: "Edward W. Sims, United States Attorney, Chicago, Ill.

"Sir: When the special grand jury summoned to investigate charges against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, on August 14, 1907, in accordance with the court's order of September 3, you are instructed to very respectfully inform the court that this department has most carefully considered and again reconsidered all aspects of the case, and is unable to find any sufficient reason for the reasons which caused me to indicate in the letter bearing date August 10 last from the Attorney General to K. M. Landis, and to which Judge Landis has referred, that the grand jury be discharged on August 14.

"You will assure the court that this department thoroughly appreciates the force and cogency of the reasons which caused its request that the record of testimony in the case against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana be scrutinized by this department, and that it fully recognizes the highly appropriate character of the said request under the peculiar circumstances of this unusual case. You will further assure the court that the department will cooperate heartily and effectively with the judiciary in the admirable purpose of bringing to justice as speedily as possible all offenses, whether individual or corporate, against the statutes regulating interstate commerce, which prompted and was announced in the original order of the court in this case on September 12 last.

"Moreover, you will renew the expression of regret contained in the Attorney General's letter of August 10 that this department, by its action in granting immunity, could not advise the court as to the said facts, prior to the above mentioned original order.

Duty of the Government.

"It likewise appears to the department to accord with proper respect toward the court that, on its behalf, you should explain the evident necessity which existed, in the judgment of the Attorney General, for an authoritative public statement of its position, as theretofore advised, in consequence of your request for a postponement of the trial of the case on September 12 last. While the department entertained, as it expressed in this statement, entire confidence in your sound judgment and devotion to the public interest, it is not only your duty, but in fact caused, some measure of confusion in the public mind as to the facts which, if not corrected, would tend to reflect upon the department's own attitude regarding a matter as to which it had to determine in the singularly appropriate case used by Judge Landis in his order of August 14—What the most perfect good faith requires of the government of the United States to do.

"Should it be the department has duly considered, as you are aware, the interesting and pertinent facts which lead you to ask the postponement, and, in its desire to carry out thoroughly the wishes of the court, expressed in the order of August 14, it has, ex maiore cautela, gone over again the testimony of all the witnesses in the case, and has, in the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company who testified at the trial of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, having so done, it respectfully reports:

"Through you, that although the facts tender such a scrutiny clearly appropriate, and that the department's confidence is undeniably open to adverse criticism, the most perfect good faith requires of the government of the United States to accord to the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company the privileges granted an accomplice who becomes a witness for the prosecution.

The Whisky Case Quoted.

"The nature and extent of these privileges are discussed at great length in the whisky case, 99 U. S. 624, and may be regarded as well settled.

"In the language of Mr. Justice Clifford in the above-mentioned case, 'the accomplice requires only an equitable allowance for the services rendered, which, as Lord Mansfield said, rests on usage and the good behavior of the accomplice, who, in a proper case, will be satisfied by the court, in order that he may apply for the pardon to which he is equitably entitled.'

"It should be objected that the application may not be successful, the answer of the court must be, in substance, that given by Lord Dorman on a similar occasion. (Continued on Second Page.)



AFTER THE EQUINOX.

A RELIGIOUS CONGRESS

RELIGIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA AT BOSTON MEETING.

BOSTON, September 24.—Nearly all of the religions of Europe and America were represented today at the opening sessions of the international congress of religious liberals.

The exercises today marked the opening of the congress proper, yesterday's session being of only national importance. The opening meeting was called to order by the president, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of this city, after which the delegates proceeded to perfect the organization of the congress and consider the other routine business which had to be disposed of before the addresses could be heard.

Among those scheduled to speak at the forenoon session were Prof. John Reville of Paris, whose subject was "The Religious Crisis in France"; the Rev. Copeland W. Bowler of London, on "The Unitarian Movement in England"; Dr. Max Fisher of Berlin, Germany, whose topic was "The Protestantism in Germany." The annual address of President Eliot and the report of General Secretary Charles W. Wendle of Boston also were on the program.

A general session, as well as several department meetings, were scheduled for the afternoon, and religious services were planned for the evening.

"FRATS" GO THE LIMIT.

Dubuque (Ia.) Student Kept in a Coffin All Night.

CHICAGO, September 24.—A special to the Tribune from Dubuque, Iowa, says: "To lie for ten hours in a coffin, to see through the glass covering over his face the glimmer of candles, was the fate of Roy Lorraine, a student of the Dubuque high school, who was the victim of a 'frat' initiation.

The young man, being of the nervous kind, was to be submitted to the most trying ordeal. Gagged and bound, he was taken under cover of night to a farm in the vicinity of the city. Here he was escorted to a cellar long in disuse and led down the stairway. Candles were lighted and placed about in niches in the wall, and young Lorraine, blindfolded, was induced to lie down in what to him seemed a box, and the cover was fastened. The covering soon was removed from his eyes and he awoke to the realization that he was in a coffin.

There was sufficient air to keep him from smothering and he remained there all through the night. Early in the morning he was released by some friends.

LUSITANIA BRISKS UP.

First Day's Run 524 Miles—Green Stokers and Fog.

A wireless dispatch from the Lusitania, via Cape Race, says that at noon yesterday the steamship had added 524 miles to her run from noon on the previous day. It was explained that fog and green stokers were responsible for the apparent poor showing made by the turbine steamer. To noon Sunday's ship's time—the Lusitania had run 340 miles. She had then been sixteen hours forty-seven minutes out from Sandy Hook lighthouse, which she passed at 6:41 Saturday evening. She had covered a little short of eight degrees of longitude, so that her noon came thirty-two minutes ahead of ours, or at 11:28 a. m. Sunday, New York time.

The course of the steamer up to noon yesterday was east, and she had added about 11:40 degrees of longitude to her easting, so that her actual running time from noon Sunday to noon Monday was about twenty-three hours fifteen minutes.

The fire is now burning in the sewer, and the fire department has been called out. It does not seem possible to rescue any of the workmen alive.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Four Workmen Thought to Have Perished at Charleston, W. Va.

NOTICE.

The price of this paper at NEWSSTANDS and from NEWSBOYS is TWO CENTS.

There has been no change of any kind in the price of the paper to newsboys, and readers should pay no more than the printed price.

WORD FROM LUSITANIA

OFF THE GRAND BANKS UNDER REDUCED SPEED IN THICK FOG.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP LUSITANIA, September 23, received by wireless via Cape Race, Newfoundland. At 10 o'clock tonight the Lusitania was over the easterly edge of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, in latitude 45.30, longitude 40. The fog is thick. At reduced speed the steamer has covered 210 miles since noon today. We have passed Cape Race, which now bears west northwest from us.

TAMMANY MAN ASSAULTED.

John J. Dooley Suffers From Fractured Skull—Assailants Unknown.

NEW YORK, September 24.—John J. Dooley, a politician and member of Tammany Hall, who is seeking the democratic leadership of the twenty-third assembly district in the primaries, was assaulted as he was on his way to his home early this morning by two unknown persons and sustained a fractured skull and possible internal injuries.

Mr. Dooley was at his club, where the last preparations for the primaries had been made. His house is only a short distance away. One of the men threw a brick which hit him on the head. He was being beaten as he lay, when a passerby alarmed his assailants, who fled.

BEVERIDGES ARRIVED.

Indiana Senator and Bride Arrive at New York Steamship Arrivals.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.
NEW YORK, September 24.—The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II arrived today from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, after a fast trip of 6 days, 17 hours and 13 minutes. Cloudy weather, with much fog, prevailed throughout the latter part of the trip. The steamship came into port by way of the Ambrose channel. Last night a raffle was held for prizes, which produced a large sum for the seamen's orphanage.

Beveridge, who was a passenger on board, made a speech. He was accompanied by his wife, who is the daughter of Spencer Eddy of the American embassy at Berlin. They were married at Berlin this summer.

GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS.

Advices Via Berlin Indicate Possibilities for Immediate War.

BERLIN, September 24.—According to official information received here today President Cabrera of Guatemala has notified President Davila of Honduras that Guatemala will support Manuel Bonilla of Honduras in the latter's efforts to regain the presidency of Honduras.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE

CHICAGO CITY WILL ASK THE PRESIDENT TO ACT.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.
CHICAGO, Ill., September 24.—President Roosevelt will be asked by the city council to flourish the "big stick" in the telegraph strike, and to exert his influence toward bringing the strike to an end by getting both sides to arbitrate their differences.

This appeal was decided on at last night's session of the council at which the aldermen, by a vote of 49 to 14, adopted a resolution, reciting the financial loss and the public inconvenience that the strike is causing in Chicago, and declaring that it is the duty of the telegraph companies to effect an adjustment. The resolution was presented by Alderman Coughlin of the first ward at the request of a delegation of striking keymen.

The document recounts that for nearly seven weeks the telegraph companies have been so hampered that they have had to send messages by mail, and that the companies have expressed a determination to "starve the strikers into submission." It sets forth that the city of Chicago solemnly declares that it is the "duty of these great employers to meet representatives of the strikers in order that normal service may be restored.

ONE OF WU'S TRICKS.

What a Diplomatic Authority Says of His Appointment.

An authority on diplomatic procedure, who is well acquainted with Wu Ting-fang, said this afternoon: "This method of getting the appointment is one of Wu's tricks. Having reason to fear that he might be persona non grata to the government of the United States, he got himself appointed without the usual preliminaries, trusting that this government would accept the situation as a fait accompli, not regarding his disqualifications as of sufficient importance to request that his appointment be canceled after having been gazetted, though, if the usual secret correspondence had been exchanged, it might have been intimated that the selection of another minister would be more pleasing to the United States.

"China once requested that a minister from this country, who had already started for his post, be halted on his journey and a substitute named Mr. Bland, the appointee, had got as far as Chicago on his way to the middle kingdom when the imperial government discovered that he did not suit. That appointment was, accordingly, canceled, and Charley Denby, then minister at Peking, a democrat appointed by Cleveland, held over in Harrison's administration, and was reappointed later for a third term by Mr. Roosevelt. In this case there had been no preliminary negotiations, for that was not the custom of this country, so that China had to wait until after the appointment, in any case, to express her opinion. In spite of expressions to the contrary from the State Department, I am of the opinion that there is probability that Mr. Wu will not be the successor of Sir Liang Cheng Tung."

CENSUS OF OKLAHOMA.

Attorney General to Consider the Census Office Report.

Attorney General Bonaparte has received from the census office an official report of the recent census of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory taken by order of President Roosevelt several times before this and he would carefully consider the census figures of the new state, especially with reference to the congressional districts.

While he is doing this he will also study the constitution of the new state, as ratified in the recent election. Mr. Bonaparte, as stated in The Star, has gone over the constitution several times before this and is conversant with its features. He will be prepared to make a report to President Roosevelt as to whether it is in harmony with the Constitution of the United States.

When asked today whether he would make some speeches in the Maryland campaign, Mr. Bonaparte said he thought it likely that he would. He had not yet been invited to do so, he said, and would make no plans for the present. It is considered probable, however, that Mr. Bonaparte will make half a dozen speeches in the state in the coming month.

DEATH BY DROWNING

David Pfeifer Writes Note and Commits Suicide.

"GOOD-BYE, IT'S ALL OVER."

Jumps Into Muddy Water of Tidal Basin and Disappears.

DRAGGING FOR THE BODY

Recent Arrest on Charge of Making a Hand-book May Have Caused the Act.

"Dear Sir: Good-bye. It's all over." David Pfeifer, forty-nine years old, who was recently arrested on a charge of having made a handbook on the races, wrote the foregoing message on a piece of wrapping paper, tucked it away under the sweat-band of his hat and jumped overboard in the muddy water at the Tidal Basin about 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Many of the officers who were on duty at the time were alerted to whom the note was addressed, resides at 508 8th street southwest. She was advised of the affair at her home about noon, and was greatly affected.

"Why did he do it?" she moaned. "He was here this morning, but he never said a word about taking his life." Many of the officers who knew him as Dave Fugitt, the name of his stepfather. For a number of years he had been a familiar figure about poolrooms and other similar places.

All Right at Breakfast.

Dave Pfeifer was forty-nine years of age and unmarried. He occupied a room at the home of his nephew, 42 and K streets southwest, and took his meals at the house of his sister to whom he addressed the note. He was at the breakfast table this morning, as usual, and left the house shortly thereafter, not saying where he was going. The next his sister heard of him was when reporters called at the house and informed her that he had killed himself. It is supposed that Pfeifer proceeded directly from the house to the Highway bridge. He was seen walking along the walk about the tidal basin not far from the outlet, his hands behind him and apparently in deep thought.

A few minutes after he was seen on the walk he was in the direction of the 14th street. He walked across the grass, threw his derby hat under a bush and plunged, head first, into the muddy water.

"I could have saved him if I had had assistance," Michael Ready, who was working in the park near where Pfeifer jumped overboard, remarked, "but I had nothing to assist me and all I could do was to summon help."

Witnesses of Act.

Thomas W. Hill, 416 G street southeast, and William White, whose home is at 428 Virginia avenue southwest, also witnessed the affair, but they were on the opposite side of the basin. Park Watchman James O'Brien, another who saw Pfeifer before he jumped overboard, picked up the hat and found the note. He notified the police of the affair, and the crew of the police boat hurried to the tidal basin to drag for the body. Drivers and pedestrians who were on their way through that portion of Potomac Park stopped to inquire why the basin was being dragged, and several of the curious ones said that they had known Dave, as they called him.

Less than a week ago Pfeifer was arrested on a charge of making a handbook on the races. Detective Grant and charged with having made a handbook on the races.

The arrest caused much surprise among those who play the races, through the handbooks and among the makers of books themselves. There had been no apparent activity in his crusade for several weeks, and it was thought apparently that Pfeifer and Grant were giving his attention to the cases which had already been presented to the attorney general's office.

Placed Bets With Pfeifer.

According to the police, they received information from persons who claim to have placed bets with Pfeifer, but who were not, in their opinion, fully paid off on their winnings. A pool was made up last July, and it is asserted by the authorities that a lump of money was placed with Pfeifer by two men who were in the pool. The bet was placed on Wardine, a horse that was running well at Brighton Beach, with odds at 40 to 1. The pool won the bet, and the interested parties called for their money.

There were several members of the pool, and it was thought that they were unable to collect the winnings. The members of the pool were given promises, it is declared, and when they were not met the disappointed ones began to talk.

A jury trial was demanded by his counsel, Attorney Campbell Carrington, and bond in the sum of \$1,000 was furnished for his appearance in the Police Court. Persons who were well acquainted with Pfeifer say he was in the gambling business practically all his life, having been connected with the backers of the policy game here many years ago.

RECOVERY OF BODY.

The body of Pfeifer was recovered at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon by the crew of the police boat, near the spot where the body was seen to have jumped overboard, and was taken to the morgue.

OIL PRICES MADE BY SEEP AGENCY

This Purchases the Crude Product.

ACTING FOR THE STANDARD

Contradicts Company's Previous Positive Assertions.

"EXPORT" LARGELY UNDER TEST

Matter of the Sale of the Manhattan Concern, With Guarantee of Supply From Purchaser.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.
NEW YORK, September 24.—Robert D. Benson, an officer of the Tidewater Oil Company and the Tidewater Pipe Line Company, who testified yesterday that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owned 31 per cent of the total stock of both Tidewater companies, was the first witness called to the stand by Frank B. Kellogg when the hearing in the government's case for the dissolution of the Standard of New Jersey was resumed in the Federal building this morning. Mr. Morrison conducted the examination.

"When did the National Pipe Line Company get its line through to the seaboard?" was Mr. Morrison's first question of Mr. Benson.

"Some time after the Tidewater," was the answer. It was in about 1883 Mr. Benson thought. He was at the meeting when the contract between the Tidewater and the National was made.

"Was there a division of business ratified at that meeting in 1883?" "The Standard got the gas got 11 and a fraction per cent of the business," Mr. Benson answered, "and the Standard got the rest. The contract was to have run fifteen years, but was abrogated later and a new contract made."

The contract agreed that the Tidewater companies, in purchasing from the Standard, should pay the same price as the Standard, including premiums paid by the bigger company.

"Is it a fact that a premium is often paid for oil in certain fields, where one company desires to get it away from another company with which it may be competing?"

"How Standard Sets Prices." "I think that enters into the question." The price of the oil through the Seep agency, which purchases the crude oil for the Standard. The prices are announced through the newspapers, and all that companies like the Tidewater knew about it was when they read it in the newspapers.

"The Standard fixes the price at which you sell oil?" "They fixed the price at which they sell. It was more than before and we don't want to sell for any less."

"The Standard has denied that it fixes the price of oil for any but its own subsidiary companies." "Who fixes the price of export oil?" "The larger companies—the Standard."

"When Mr. Morrison had brought out the fact that John H. Cameron had been connected with the Standard before he became a director in the Titusville company, he rested and Mr. Rosenthal cross-examined him."

"You say the Seep agency, representing the Standard oil in Pennsylvania, fixes the price of crude oil. What do you mean by that?" "I mean that the Standard, being the largest purchaser, has a price of its own, which is accepted by the smaller companies."

"Then, the other companies could fix their own prices if they chose to do so, but they don't." "Yes, that is the market price. The largest purchaser, they accept its price."

EXPORT POORER OIL.

"That is so, I believe." Mr. Benson explained the difference between export oil and that for domestic sale. The domestic oil is 15¢ a test, and of that which is exported 50 per cent does not meet that test.

"When you say the Standard fixes the price of export oil, does that mean that you offer us anything more than a bid for your oil?" "No, we sell our oil to the Standard in the form of a contract." "Do you know who created the foreign export market?" "The Standard, so I've heard."

"The Standard's product is sold at 95 per cent of the Tidewater's product is sold at 100 per cent of the market price. The other 45 per cent is sold abroad because it is more profitable. The Standard had built up the 'foreign' business," he said.

On redirect, Mr. Morrison asked more about the price.

"The Standard Oil agent, sets the price for the Standard Oil, and we can't get it for any less and don't want to get it for any more," he said.

"The price set by Seep is the market price, then?" asked Mr. Morrison.

"Yes," he said.

This ended the examination of Mr. Benson, and Anthony N. Biady was called to the stand to testify as an expert witness of the Manhattan Oil Company.

"Negotiations were opened when Mr. John H. Cameron was a letter of introduction from Brown Brothers."

"Was the sale ever carried out?" "Yes."

"The stock was sold at par?" "I don't remember."

Mr. Brady could not remember whether the bonds of the company were purchased at the time or later.

"Do your books show total sums paid by the General Industrial Development System for the Manhattan Oil Company?" "I don't know."

"Is it your recollection that the stock was sold at par?" "I think so."

"Now, Mr. Brady, tell us all about your negotiations for the sale of this stock." Standard Guarantees Protection.

"It is not a long story. The stockholders were willing to sell, provided that they could get a fair price for their stock, and the Standard Oil Company, Light and Coke Company should surely be protected. At each meeting of the gas company was represented, and it was insisted that a suitable contract assuring the Standard company with a long term of years."

"Was it obtained?" "Yes."

"From whom